resisted detection and transfer to the colony. Governor-General Wood approved a plan to liberalize the system through the establishment of regional leprosaria, where suitable cases could be kept within reach of their families. He also endorsed an appeal to the American public, made by Dorothy Paul Wade, for a special fund to intensify research and in this way extend the great work carried on by the Government.

When Governor-General Wood died, before either plan had materialized, this fund was fittingly made a memorial to him. Nearly 4,000,000 pesos ($2,000,000) was collected, and since then the Leonard Wood Memorial has contributed materially to the work. With a part of the fund, given for the purpose by an admirer of Wood, there was built at Cebu the Eversley Childs Treatment Station, said to be the most attractive leprosarium in the world. There over eighty per cent of new admissions are now voluntary, and many of them are early cases, with good prospects of cure.

Every year several hundreds of patients from Culion and the regional treatment stations are returned to their homes free from symptoms of active disease, presumably "cured." In special skin clinics at several places hundreds of supposedly non-infectious cases are treated as out-patients, without serious interference with their normal lives, and as a consequence most of them never have to be isolated. Even the segregated cases too advanced to be cured are afforded relief. The doctors and nurses engaged in this work of the Government, all of them Filipinos, and the French and Filipino

nuns and others who help them, are making real sacrifices for these unfortunates, and the work on the whole is without parallel anywhere. Step by step advances are being made toward the solution of the leprosy problem, one of the most baffling in medical science, and the Philippines is contributing a major share. This work in leprosy alone would justify American occupation of the Islands.